DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Geographic News Bulletin

This bulletin is issued weekly by the Department of the Interior. The information in it is obtained from the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, Washington, D. C.

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THE WEST CHINA JITNEY

The wheelbarrow is not merely the implement of the ditch-digger in China. It is a really important piece of rolling stock which bears human burdens and all manner of freight.

NOTE TO TEACHERS

This is the final number of the Geographic News Bulletin for the school year of 1920-21. An index of both the bulletins and the illustrations and maps accompanying them follows Bulletin No. 4.

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The Story a Map Can Tell

A MAP of the New Europe tells a story in which a child may read fascinating lessons of geography.

Compare the Old Europe with the New; and the remade continent presents a pattern as entrancing as a puzzle picture or a building block design, only it has vastly more meaning.

A bulletin issued in connection with a map compiled by the National Geographic Society to record changes effected by all treaties, agreements and plebiscites to date says, in part:

"Mayflower colonists encountered a new continent in 1620; Americans of 1921 can almost imagine their sensations as we gaze at a map of the New Europe.

What a Bird's-Eye View Discloses

"Even a bird's-eye view of the made-over continent would disclose:

"Cleaver-shaped Czechoslovakia, unwittingly symbolical in contour, jamming its western wedge far into Germany, lightly tipping with its eastern panhandle a much magnified Rumania.

"Shrunken Austria and pared-down Hungary nestling below, remnants of bygone splendor and objects of present economic charity, seem not much larger than Maine. And they are not.

"Resurrected Poland to the north bespeaks a reincarnation rather than a relic. Two free cities, Fiume and Danzig, give added flavor of the medieval.

Even Shapes of Nations Are Significant

"Even the shapes of the nations of Central Europe tell a significant story. Compare their curving contours, as if they had been ground and rounded by ceaseless war storms, with the angular mosaic pattern of the western States of the United States.

"Three tiny republics—Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania—rear their Aphrodite heads from the Baltic waters. Above them is suspended Finland, born without the terrible birth pangs of the new lands farther south.

"The patch work that formerly denoted the Balkan States seems to have squirmed its queer way northward toward the Baltic. As new countries are scattered freely about, Montenegro, of romantic memory, has disappeared. And familiar Turkey has all but gone.

UMI

THE OLD AND THE NEW

The setting of this picture is in the middle of the Gobi Desert. The camel cart is the "Overland Limited" of the Gobi, and is the most luxurious method of transportation there. The cart is covered with heavy felt and is quite warm even in the coldest weather. It has no springs and sometimes tips over. The swaying motion is very much like that of a small boat in a heavy sea. The automobile here travels as far in one hour as the cart in a day. Twenty-five miles is a good day's travel for the cart.

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Common Carriers—and a Few Not So Common

TRACTORS are crawling over the snow-covered fields of northern Greenland carrying the supplies of the Lange Koch expedition. This novel use of a new-born vehicle recalls that some of the oldest transportation methods still are employed in regions whose civilization is older and higher than that of the Greenland Eskimo.

The ox-cart still serves the Southern "darky" in North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, as well as in other portions of the South, as his coach and four for the Sunday "go-to-meetin'." During the week the stolid beast plows tobacco and cotton fields. In India bullocks hitched to a wagon with an ornate bee-hive shaped or elongated covering, not unlike the picturesque tobacco schooner, convey the Burmese man and his family along the road to Mandalay. Nor does this animal cease being a means of transportation upon his death. The natives blow up his skin and use it as a float or raft on which they cross the rivers.

In Arctic regions and in Alaska particularly the dog has rendered mankind inestimable assistance. Today he is the means by which letters, parcels, and provisions reach the snow-bound inhabitants of the interior. The reindeer also plays an important part in the transportation system of Alaska.

The dog is the Belgian peasants' close friend, drawing the truck and milk wagons in many towns.

One of the quaintest wagons of the schooner type now in use is drawn by camels through the streets of certain towns in India. That country affords a variety of conveyances and conveyors among which even the most blasé of novelty seekers might find something to interest him—the humped ox, the horse, the donkey, the camel, the elephant, and the human being carrying a long pole across his shoulder upon which his burden is slung.

The back of man bears the burdens in China. And so the chain of burden-bearers goes around the world, with the elephant of Siam that piles the native teak, the carabao that threshes the rice of the Philippines, the man who propels the palanquin, the jinrikisha, and, lately, the "jinrikomobile" of Japan, the trotting ox of Ceylon, the splendid horses of Arabia, the saddle ox of Central Africa, and the camel of the Sahara and Central Asia, to the llama of the high Andes, the ubiquitous automobile, and the homely but utilitarian little burro of Mexico, Central and South America. Thousands of these last named little animals daily tread the trail leading from the lowlands to the city of La Paz, delivering in the capital of Bolivia practically everything the city gets from the outside world. Patiently, too, the burro has trailed its way through history, from a period in the Holy Land older than that in which Joseph and Mary fled from Herod's slaughter of the innocents,

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Jugo-Slavia Bulges Into Adriatic

"Ukraine tentatively slices off a corner of Russia, an area comparable to that of France. Jugo-Slavia is the architrave for a pediment of States that bear down upon the tripartite Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes until it fairly bulges into the Adriatic.

"A map of the New Europe visualizes some phases of geography more clearly than many pages of explanation. Obviously, a peninsular people have a preferred safety insurance in modern warfare. The 'freedom of the sea' seems to have a double entendre respecting the shores that reach out for its kindly protection.

"All Europe is a peninsula of Asia. Then again Western Europe is a secondary peninsula, pendant from Russia, its broad isthmus spanning the eastern boundaries of Poland and Rumania from the Black to Baltic Seas.

"Scandinavia, Denmark, Spain, Italy and Greece, therefore may be described as third degree peninsulas. The first three were aloof from the war; actual fighting did not penetrate far into the latter two.

Obstacles Strew Prussia's Coveted Path

"The eye notes obstacles that strew Berlin's one-time path of ambition to Bagdad. One may trace the sea route which island Britain gained by legitimate means to her Asiatic spheres.

"Karlsbad may be as charming by its new name of Karlovy Vary, but it is harder to find. Our mythical Martian needs with his map an index with old and new names to learn his way about. Patriotism has made many restored cities unrecognizable without such aid.

"Formerly the average layman regarded a map much as he did a railroad time table. It was essential upon rare occasions. Today the well informed must employ a map to understand the great educational value of his daily newspaper.

"To him who reads a map with the care that he scans the printed column the map will impart its fascinating story of historic peoples, their present-day struggles, the constant inter-action of the human being and his physical environment."

Bulletin No. 1, May 9, 1921.

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The Long, Long Trail of the Gypsy

NOW that the weather is becoming mild again, some fine day you will discover a camp of gypsies near your door-step, and wonder where in the world they came from. The world has been wondering for many a century whence the original gypsies came.

George Borrow relates that the first gypsies made their appearance in Moldavia in 1417, and no one seems to be very certain in regard to their place of origin. The original 3,000 increased to formidable proportions in a century or two, and Maria Theresa and Joseph II tried to civilize them, with no success.

In the early days each little band had a captain whom they honored with the title of count. To secure the coveted position this leader had to be valiant and courageous in the pillaging expeditions for food and sagacious and crafty enough to settle their disputes. For this he was allowed a third of anything that the band stole.

Despite their marauding tendencies, and their more or less contemptuous attitude toward people not "of the blood," they have a code of morals which contains many excellent requirements. A true gypsy must not have a quarrelsome disposition, and he never reveals the secrets of the brotherhood. Though they make the rest of mankind their lawful prey, they are capable of great sacrifices for each other. They pledge themselves never to marry out of their own sect, nor will they teach their language to anyone not a gypsy by blood or adoption.

Their daredevil spirit perhaps has had a passing influence on most of the countries in which these wanderers have lived. At least England is accredited with having contracted her love of horse racing from them, and they are nearly always to be found among her jockeys and in attendance upon her Derbys.

These might-be children of Cain or the wandering Jew are among the most beautiful races in the world in their youth. Their complexions are dark, with a warm rich color underneath, their faces are oval, their features regular, and their bodies lithe and graceful. But the exposure to sun, wind, sleet and snow in a short time so transforms them into hideousness that a beautiful youth who might have posed as St. Michael for a Raphael, finds himself a fit model for the devil who contended with his earlier self as the angel in the picture.

Pretending a knowledge of the metaphysical and dabbling in fortune telling have always been within the province of the gypsy women. They have claimed that they could witch away troublesome ailments of the heart and have propounded queer love philters which instead of imbuing the unfortunate taker with a steadiness of aim with his love arrows, have poisoned his digestive tract.

UMI

thence to Northern Spain and across to America with the Spanish explorers and colonizers.

The section of France known as Landes discloses one method of traversing her many square miles of flat, sandy marshes that is probably employed by few except the American boy in play. The shepherds in this area tend their flocks on high stilts.

There is one city at least in which the horse has no prestige—Venice. It has often been called the "horseless city." If traffic policemen are necessary on her liquid highways, they occupy their minds with the problem of keeping the freight boats from submerging the amorous and oblivious gondolier.

The Mother Goose rhyme about the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker who went to sea in a tub may have had its inspiration in one of the curious circular wickerwork boats, covered with skins, which are in daily use on the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers for hauling both freight and passengers.

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TWO LITTLE PIGS WENT TO MARKET

They make the trip in Sumatra in a way Mother Goose probably never dreamed of.

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How a Natural Infernal Machine Destroyed an Island

RECENT volcanic activity in Hawaii serves to emphasize the fact that the Pacific, one of the great "safety-valve regions" of the earth, is seldom free from an outpouring of molten materials. Many of the islands of this largest ocean are of volcanic origin. Great streams of lava well up, first in one part of the Pacific, then in another.

One of the greatest regions of volcanic disturbance has been in and near the island of Java, in the southwestern corner of the Pacific, where that body of water meets the Indian Ocean.

Volcano-made in the first place, and constantly being remade by them, Java has more volcanoes than any area of its size in the world. Estimates of the active and extinct craters range from 100 to 150. Everywhere in Java, in the huge crater lakes, in fissures that now are river beds, even in ancient temples, half finished when interrupted by some fiery convulsion, are evidences of cataclysmic forces—such turbulent forces as now are in continuous hysteria in the Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes, in Alaska, and break their crusted surface cage intermittently in Java.

The "treacherous Klot," as the natives call it, all but wiped out the town of Blitar, but even its devastation, as reported to the State Department, was mild compared to the violent upheaval of Krakatoa in 1883. Then Mother Nature turned anarchist and planted a Gargantuan infernal machine on the doorstep of Java.

When "Hell Blew the Lid Off"

Krakatoa is a little island in the Sunda Strait, between Sumatra and Java. Australians, as far from the explosion as New York is from El Paso, heard the terrific detonation, more than half the island was blotted out, parts of it were flung aloft four times as high as the world's highest mountain, and to touch bottom below the water's surface where most of the island had been, henceforth required a plumb line twice as long as the height of the Washington Monument. Skyscraper waves flooded adjacent islands and rolled half way around the earth. Every human ear drum heard, though it may not have registered, the air-waves as they vibrated three or four times around the earth.

Krakatoa levied a smaller toll in human life than Klot, because of its isolation, and many of the 35,000 deaths from Krakatoa's eruption were at far distant points by drowning.

An eruption anywhere on the island means disaster. For Java, about equal in area to New York State, supports a population greater than the combined populations of the Empire State and the four other most populous States in the Union—Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Texas.

UMI

But they realize the monetary value of the myth concerning their ability to divine the future, and have since the beginning of their history capitalized it. In Spain where a large proportion of the race now lives, travelers say that they find neatly whitewashed caves lighted by electricity, and that even gypsy royalty will caper and career around in fantastic dances for the coins of a casual visitor.

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood. Used by permission National Geographic Society. © 1921.

RUB-A-DUB-DUB, THREE-AND-TWENTY MEN IN A TUB

This queer tub-like craft is a "goofah," a boat of the type used most commonly on the Tigris river, near Bagdad. Doubtless Sinbad and Harun-al-Rashid were tossed about in such boats on the yellow river. Goofahs are merely gigantic round baskets woven from willows and coated outside with asphalt.

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Naturally the native religion is fatalistic. A free translation of an inscription on an old tomb runs:

"What is the use of living, of kissing lovely flowers,

"If, though they are beautiful, they must soon fade into nothing?"

In the native folklore are innumerable stories of the earth opening up to swallow a dancing girl. Such tales betoken another physical feature of the island fraught with human tragedy. Not only has it steaming vents and sulphur lakes, but great chasms open and close, and they have been known to swallow villages.

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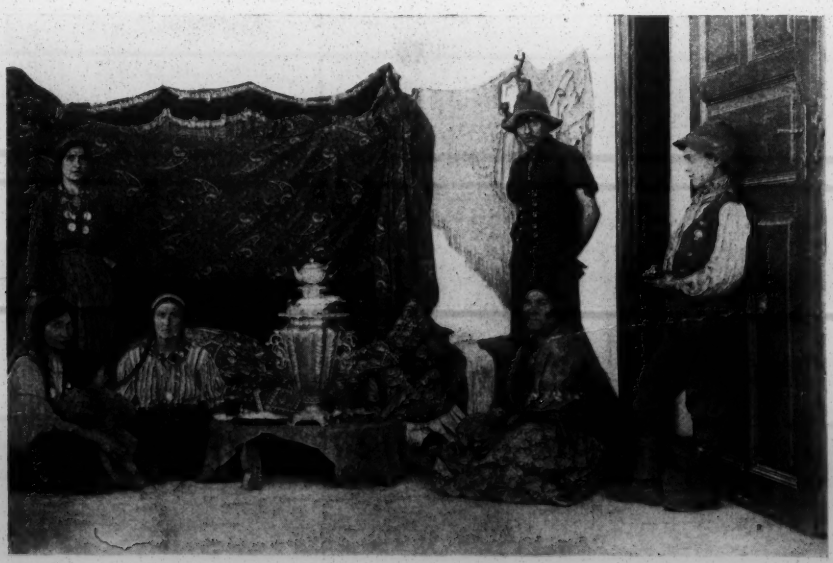
Austria: "Klagenfurt: A Self-determined Area." (April 18, 1921).
(Ill.) "Two Slavs of Klagenfurt." (April 18, 1921).
Belgium: "Antwerp: A Latter-Day Athens." (October 11, 1920).
"Brussels: Capital of the Land of the Loom." (November 29, 1920).
"Malmedy: A Walloon Islet Relinquished by Prussia." (February 28, 1921).
(Ill.) "A View of the City of Brussels." (November 29, 1920).
Bulgaria: (Ill.) "Bulgarian Peasant Girl Leading an Ox-Cart Through the Suburbs of Sofia." (March 28, 1921).
Czechoslovakia: (Ill.) "A Bevy of Bridesmaids from Moravia, Native Land of Comenius, Which Is Now a Part of Czechoslovakia." (March 21, 1921).
"Comenius: Picture Teaching Pioneer." (March 21, 1921).
"The Czechs." (February 7, 1921).
(Ill.) "Group of Czech Children from Humble Homes. The Little Girls Cheerfully Help Their Mothers, Carrying Home Fodder for the Cattle and Doing Chores." (February 7, 1921).
(Map) "A Map of Czechoslovakia Whose Place Names Present Serious Problems for the Student." (March 21, 1921).
"Places Where Comenius Lived, Taught and Worked." (March 21, 1921).
(Ill.) "A Public School in Prague, Bohemia." (February 7, 1921).
(Ill.) "A Radiant Human Rainbow from Moravia." (March 21, 1921).
(Ill.) "Reproduction of a Page from the 'Orbis Pictus' of Comenius, the First Book for Children Containing Pictures." (March 21, 1921).
England: "Gunning for Profiteers an Ancient Practice." (October 25, 1920).
"St. Paul's: A Church With a Story." (October 18, 1920).
Finland: "Finland: Where Women Won Vote by Helping Settle a Strike." (October 11, 1920).
Fiume: "Fiume: Object of Rival Claims." (October 4, 1920).
France: "The French Tricolor." (April 11, 1921).
(Ill.) "Ice Pinnacles and Crevasses on the 'Mer de Glace,' World-Famous Glacier." (February 21, 1921).
"Mont Blanc: Apex of Europe." (February 21, 1921).
(Ill.) "The Summit of Mont Blanc from the Dromedary's Humps." (February 21, 1921).
(Ill.) "The Tricolor Over the Strassburg Monument, Paris." (April 11, 1921).
Germany: "Freiburg." (April 25, 1921).
(Ill.) "The Schwabenthor in Freiburg, Not Far from Strassburg, Germany." (April 25, 1921).
Greece: "Adrianople: A Weather Vane of Empires." (September 20, 1920).
"Greece: New Nation of an Ancient People." (January 10, 1921).
(Ill.) "Greek Peasant Standing Before His House." (December 6, 1920).
"Modern Tatoi and Ancient Athens." (December 6, 1920).
"The Original Skyscraper Churches." (November 13, 1920).
(Ill.) "Peasants and Flock, Near Epidaurus, Greece." (December 6, 1920).
(Ill.) "The Royal Palace: Athens." (January 10, 1921).
Hungary: "Budapest: Capital of the Magyars." (March 14, 1921).
(Ill.) "Hungarian Cowboys at Leisure." (January 31, 1921).
(Ill.) "The Hungarian Parliament at Budapest." (March 14, 1921).
"Hungary: Humbled and Isolated." (January 31, 1921).
"Hunger Supplants Fetes Where Women Wore Twenty Petticoats." (February 21, 1921).
(Ill.) "Looking Straight Across the Elizabeth Bridge from Mt. Gelbot, on the Buda Side: The Danube Divides the Town Into Two Parts—Buda and Pest." (February 21, 1921).
(Ill.) "Wealthy Gypsies Encamped on Veranda of a House, Soroksar, Hungary." (May 9, 1921).
Ireland: "Cork: Most Irish City in Ireland." (February 7, 1921).
"Londonderry: The 'Maiden City of Ireland.'" (October 25, 1920).
Italy: (Ill.) "The Cathedral and Piazza Duomo: Milan." (April 11, 1921).
(Ill.) "Costumes of the Thirteenth Century: Florence." (November 29, 1920).
"How Geography Shapes Italy's Destiny." (November 29, 1920).
(Ill.) "The Leaning Tower of Pisa." (November 15, 1920).
"Milan: Center of Italy's Social Earthquake Zone." (April 11, 1921).
"Pisa: An Old Curiosity Shop of History." (November 15, 1920).
"Pola: Former Austrian Naval Base Now Italian Stronghold." (April 11, 1921).
"Rapallo: Peaceful Haven of Stormy Fiume's Arbiters." (March 14, 1921).
(Ill.) "The Serenade." (November 15, 1920).
"The Straits of Messina." (February 28, 1921).
(Ill.) "A Street Corner in Italy." (November 15, 1920).
(Ill.) "Young Italy." (April 11, 1921).
"Zara: Famous for Its Maraschino and Its Churches." (January 17, 1921).
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes: (Ill.) "Two Slavs of Klagenfurt." (April 18, 1921).
"Tsaribrod: A Region of Rumors and Aromas." (March 28, 1921).
Latvia: "Riga: Where Boards of Trade and Trusts Were Born." (April 18, 1921).

MISCELLANEOUS

(Including Patriotic and Americanization Topics)

April Fool Day: "Origin of 'April Fool'." (March 28, 1921).
Carillon: "A Musical Adventure for America." (November 15, 1920).
Comenius: "Comenius: Picture Teaching Pioneer." (March 21, 1921).
"Places Where Comenius Lived, Taught and Worked." (March 21, 1921).
(Ill.) "Reproduction of a Page from the 'Orbis Pictus' of Comenius, the First Book for Children Containing Pictures." (March 21, 1921).
Earthquakes: "Earthquake Played Ping-Pong With Man-of-War." (October 18, 1920).
Flags: "The French Tricolor." (April 11, 1921).
"A One-Man Flag—The President's." (January 17, 1921).
(Ill.) "The President of the United States on Board a Barge Which Flies His Flag at the Bow While Taking Him from the 'Mayflower' to the Flagship." (January 17, 1921).
(Ill.) "The Tricolor Over the Strassburg Monument, Paris." (April 11, 1921).
Geographic Names: "What's in Some Geographic Names." (September 27, 1920).
"What's in the Name 'America'." (November 8, 1920).
Gypsies: "The Long, Long Trail of the Gypsy." (May 9, 1921).
(Ill.) "Wealthy Gypsies on Veranda of a House, Soroksar, Hungary." (May 9, 1921).
Inaugurations: (Ill.) "The Making of a President." (May 2, 1921).
"The Geography of the Presidential Election." (March 14, 1921).
"Only United States Has Al Fresco Inauguration." (May 2, 1921).
The Jews: "Jews and the World War." (April 25, 1921).
Liberty Bell: (Ill.) "The Liberty Bell in Independence Hall: Philadelphia." (November 15, 1920).
Lighthouses: (Ill.) "Lighthouse on Rocky Beach—An Observation Post on the Firing Line." (March 21, 1921).
"Why Lighthouses Won't Stay Put." (March 21, 1921).
Medicines: (Ill.) "A Famous Cure-All of the Dark Ages." (September 27, 1920).
"Quacks: Ancient and Modern." (September 27, 1920).
Postal Service: "The Mail Man: A Courier of Civilization." (September 20, 1920).
Public Documents: "Where America's Most Treasured Documents Are Kept." (April 18, 1921).
Salton Sea: "Why Salton Sea Is Salt." (February 14, 1921).
Volcanoes: "How a Natural Infernal Machine Destroyed an Island." (May 9, 1921).



WEALTHY GYPSIES ENCAMPED ON VERANDA OF A HOUSE, SOROKSAR, HUNGARY

Though many gypsies acquire considerable wealth, they seldom forsake their vagabond ways. There are some 200,000 gypsies in Hungary, and they are looked upon universally as a most dangerous community—not without good reason. The urn on the table and the teapot are silver. These round, low tables are always used by the gypsies, and the draperies on the walls are also typical.

ISLANDS

Alands: "Aland Islands: Which Threatened a Baltic Fiume." (October 25, 1920).
Barbados: "Barbados: A Ghost Story Island of Vast Material Resources." (November 8, 1920).
Carolines: "Caroline Islands: An Oceanic Museum." (November 15, 1920).
Cherso: "Cherso: May Be Helgoland of the Adriatic." (February 7, 1921).
Cuba: (Ill.) "Cuba's Gold in the Rough—Transferring Cane from Ox-Carts into Railroad Cars on a Cuban Sugar Plantation." (March 14, 1921).
"Cuba's Ups and Downs of Prosperity." (March 14, 1921).
"How Sugar Made Cuba a World El Dorado." (November 1, 1920).
(Map) "A Map of Cuba and the Neighboring Bahama Islands." (November 1, 1920).
(Ill.) "The Sugar-Cane Orchestra: Cuba." (November 1, 1920).
(Ill.) "A View of Morro Castle and the Entrance to the Harbor of Havana from the Base of the Sea-Wall on the City Side of the Harbor." (March 14, 1921).
Guam: "Guam: Where Fish Are Caught in Strange Fashion." (March 14, 1921).
Haiti: "Haiti: Magic Isle of the Indies." (November 22, 1920).
(Ill.) "Street-Car Service in Port Au Prince, Haiti." (November 22, 1920).
(Ill.) "A View of Milot, Cape Haitien, Haiti." (November 22, 1920).
Hawaii: "A Volcanic Barnum and Bailey." (November 29, 1920).
Iceland: "Iceland: Lacks Ice and Railroads." (May 2, 1921).
Java: "How a Natural Infernal Machine Destroyed an Island." (May 9, 1921).
Loo Choo: "Women the Financiers of a Forgotten Kingdom." (December 6, 1920).
Marshalls: "The Marshall Islands." (November 22, 1920).
Philippines: "Conquering Bubonic Plague in the Philippines." (February 21, 1921).
"Manila: The Kansas City of the Philippines." (November 8, 1920).
Saghalien: "Saghalien: Long-Time Political Perplexity." (September 20, 1920).
Samoa: (Ill.) "'In the Shade of the Sheltering Palms,' Every Samoan Village Has an Ideal Setting." (April 11, 1921).
"The Samoan Islands: One of Germany's Lost Territories." (April 11, 1921).
Santo Domingo: "Santo Domingo: First Love and Last Resting Place of Columbus." (December 6, 1920).
(Ill.) "The Tomb of Columbus in the Cathedral of Santo Domingo City: Santo Domingo." (December 6, 1920).
Sardinia: (Ill.) "Girls at Dorgali, Sardinia." (November 22, 1920).
(Ill.) "A Prehistoric Tower of Sardinia." (November 22, 1920).
"Sardinia: Island of Pygmies, Wolfram and Would-Be Home Rule." (November 22, 1920).
Sumatra: (Ill.) "Two Little Pigs Went to Market." (May 9, 1921).
Tahiti: "Tahiti: Pacific Island Garden Spot." (April 4, 1921).
(Ill.) "View in the Fatauua Valley, Tahiti." (April 4, 1921).

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC

Buttons: "Where Pearl Buttons Come From." (March 7, 1921).
Chinaware: (Ill.) "Packing Porcelain in Rice Straw to be Shipped to America." (April 25, 1921).
(Ill.) "A Potter and His Unfinished Ware." (April 25, 1921).
"Where Chinaware Comes From." (April 25, 1921).
City Congestion: "'Go West,' Said Greeley; 'Spread Out,' Says Eliot." (October 4, 1920).
Coffee: (Ill.) "Drying Coffee On a Plantation in Guatemala." (January 17, 1921).
Dates: (Ill.) "The Way Dates Are Gathered." (October 25, 1920).
Famines: (Ill.) "Hunger Pains Have Done Their Work: The End Is Not Far Off." (October 25, 1920).
"Russia: The Heiress of Famines." (March 7, 1921.)
Immigration: "Eugenics and Our Immigration Laws." (January 24, 1921).
(Ill.) "Immigrant Children of All Nations on Ellis Island Roof Garden." (January 24, 1921).
Oil: "Batum: Center of Crude Oil and Classic Story." (September 27, 1920).
Perfumes: "Where Our Imports Come From: Perfumes." (May 2, 1921).
Plagues: "Conquering Bubonic Plague in the Philippines." (February 21, 1921).
Profiteering: "Gunning for Profiteers an Ancient Practice." (October 25, 1920).
Rugs: "A Jewel of the Hand Loom." (February 14, 1921).
"Turkestan: Her Rugs and Woman Problem." (February 14, 1921).
Steel: "How Steel Is Made." (January 24, 1921).
(Ill.) "Tapping an Open-Hearth Furnace in a Modern Steel Mill." (January 24, 1921).
Sugar: (Ill.) "Cuba's Gold in the Rough—Transferring Cane from Ox-Carts into Railroad Cars on a Cuban Sugar Plantation." (March 14, 1921).
"How Sugar Made Cuba a World El Dorado." (November 1, 1920).
(Ill.) "The Sugar-Cane Orchestra: Cuba." (November 1, 1920).
Transportation: "Common Carriers—And a Few Not So Common." (May 9, 1921).
(Ill.) "The Old and the New." (May 9, 1921).
(Ill.) "Rub-A-Dub-Dub, Three-and-Twenty Men in a Tub." (May 9, 1921).
(Ill.) "The West China Jitney." (May 9, 1921).
Wheat: (Ill.) "Reaping Wheat on the Plains of Alberta, Canada: These Great Plains Are a Continuation of Our Own Rolling Prairies." (May 2, 1921).

NATURE STUDY

Ants: "How Ants Can Hinder Aeroplanes." (September 20, 1920).
(Ill.) "These Queer Rocks Are Nests Built by the White Ants." (September 20, 1920).
Birds: "The Flamingo, a Bird of Beauty and Mystery, Saved from Extinction." (November 22, 1920).
(Ill.) "Wanton Slaughter of This Beautiful Bird Has Been Checked by Efforts of a Scientific Expedition." (November 22, 1920).
Dogs: (Ill.) "Feeding a Dog Team in the Far North." (January 17, 1921).
(Ill.) "A Future Beast of Burden." (January 17, 1921).
Elephants: (Ill.) "A Baby Elephant's Marble." (February 28, 1921).
(Ill.) "Part of a Herd of Seven Bulls Tracked All Day by the Camera Man. There Were No Large-Sized Tuskers Among Them." (February 28, 1921).
"Will Elephants Go the Way of Buffaloes?" (February 28, 1921).
Elk: "Saving the Elk." (March 21, 1921).
Grasshopper: "The Grasshopper: Musician, Monster and Aviator." (December 6, 1920).
Prehistoric Animals: (Ill.) "A Common Sight in North America Millions of Years Ago." (November 8, 1920).
(Ill.) "The Skeleton of the New Crested Dinosaur." (November 8, 1920).
"Some Big Game of Three Million Years Ago." (November 8, 1920).
(Ill.) "This Extraordinary Dinosaur (Triceratops, Upper Cretaceous, North America) Was a Strictly Land Form and Grew to a Large Size—25 Feet in Length." (May 2, 1921).
(Ill.) "This Formidable Dinosaur, the Largest of the Carnivorous Forms, Was Some 40 Feet in Length." (May 2, 1921).
"When Dinosaurs Gamboled in America." (May 2, 1921).
Reindeer: (Ill.) "An Alaskan and His Dumb Friend, Which Supplies Food, Clothing, and Transportation." (October 11, 1920).
"Canada May Adopt an Eskimo Industry." (October 11, 1920).
(Ill.) "A Reindeer Team." (January 17, 1921).

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

South Africa: Country of Diamonds, Savages and Hardy Pioneers

THE Union of South Africa recently attracted world attention by a negative vote on the proposal to secede from the British Empire. It should not be a strange country to Americans.

With its vast areas taken over from aborigines; with thousands of its white settlers massacred by savages, but with others, undaunted, pressing on in their prairie schooners ever farther into the interior of an unknown continent; with a gold rush winning a new empire; and possessed today of a stubborn race problem; South Africa, half around the world from us, has in its history chapters which we know by heart. New Yorkers can find an even closer if minor tie to the residents of Cape Town in the fact that the sites of both ports, now almost priceless, were bought from savage landlords for a few handfuls of gaudy trinkets.

An International Game of Tag

In one respect, however, the carving out of what is now the Union of South Africa is without its parallel in the development of the United States. In South Africa the strife of two white peoples for control has been an all-important factor. For about a century and a half the Dutch had possession of Cape Town and the small area surrounding it which harbored all the whites in South Africa. The Napoleonic wars transferred possession to England, and in 1806 the English assumed a final control which many of the Dutch inhabitants resented. In 1836 many of the Dutch farmers or "boers" began trekking into the interior with the intention of settling beyond English influence. When Englishmen followed them they trekked farther. Finally, beyond the Orange River they founded the Orange Free State, and beyond the Vaal river, the Transvaal Republic.

First diamonds and then gold were discovered in the new states. They brought great prosperity to the Boer republics, but they brought many outsiders as well; and the presence of these finally led to the Boer War, as a result of which the republics came into the possession of Great Britain.

Aside from the war-born republics and monarchies of the last few years, the Union of South Africa is among the younger of the important countries of the world. It was created by an act signed in 1910.

Mountains Moved for Pecks of Stones

The territory of the Union occupies the whole southern and southeastern tip of Africa in a wide strip extending about 250 miles inland from the Indian Ocean. Its area lacks only 25,000 square miles of reaching the half-million mark.

Toward the inner edge of the territory of the Union are the world's greatest diamond mines, where earth sufficient to fill thousands of cars is screened yearly for the sake of a peck or two of diamonds. But the few handfuls of diamonds exported in 1913, the last year before the World War, were worth more than fifty million dollars and exceeded in value the combined value of the many shiploads of wool, ostrich feathers, hides and coal that sailed away from South Africa the same year.

Some 200 miles to the northeast of the diamond country are the gold fields. In their midst is the gold-built, wonder city of Johannesburg, metropolis of South Africa. After the discovery of gold in the eighties the city sprang up almost over night. Though at first it was the usual unlovely mining camp, soon substantial structures were erected, and it now ranks, with its well-paved streets, fine buildings, and beautiful parks, with the leading cities of Europe, America, and Australia. It has about the same population as Denver, Colorado, and Providence, R. I.